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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

Money
THE DAILY HERALD two coats per copy \$7 per annumTHE WEEKLY HERALD every Satisfact, at six coats per
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THE FABILY HERALD on Wednesday, of four cents per

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VULUSIA BY CORRESPONDENCE, consisting important tents, solicited from any quarter of the model, if used with he there, solicited from any quarter of the model, if used with he there, solicited from any quarter of the model, if used with he there is no solicited from the property of the proper NO NOTICE taken of arong more correspondence. We do not ADVERTISED NTS researed every day, advectisements in second in the Wessel. Heread, Vastor Hawald, and in the JOS PHINTING STORY WITH THE CAMPAGE and de-

Volume XXV So. 446

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street. - ITALIAN OPE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Houseman Persons

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- PROFESSON ANDERSON BOWERT TELESTRE Howery - Machers - Foot of the

WATLACK'S THE TRE, Browning -- LONDON ASSURANCE DOMESTIC MUSTARIES.

NEW BUWERY THE ATRE, Bowery, -Singe of Paint

BARNUM'S AMERIC 'N MUSEUM, Broadway - Uay and Ryening - Love in H' = E Love - GESTLEMAN IN BLACE-Laying convenience. Ac BRYANTE MINSTERNS Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.-

NIBLO'S CALOON, Roadway. - Buklesque Stoup School

NATIONAL VARIETIES, Chatham street -ALL Tran

PALACE CARLISS, Fourteenth street.—Eusical and Deseate Enternal Mout. CANTELLET BY MURIC TIALL, 663 Broadway. Sonia Dances, Buncasantes, Ac.

New York, Monday, September 3, 1850.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald --- Edition for

Europe.
The Curard steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave Sesten on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to morrow afternoon at a quarter past one o'drock to go by rathroad, and at a quarter to four o'clock to go by steamboat

The Ermorean Lorrios or your Hustano will be published at ten o'clock to the moratag. Single copies, in wrap-The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE REPAIR

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

The News.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., bringing the passengers, mails an ! treasure brought to Panama by the steamship Uncle Sam, which left San Francisco on the 11th uit, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Northern Light has \$634,553 in treasure, and 604 bags of Washoe silver ore, valued at \$120,000, consigned to various parties. The news from Californ's is devoid of any particular interest, having received rather full intelligence per the pony express from that quarter during the past month. Hamilton J May has instituted an action against John Wood, the actor, to recover \$50,000 damages for the se-

Our desputches and letters from New Granada throw no new light upon the state of affairs in that republic. it is reperted that Gen. Obando, Mosquera's principal officer, had taken the town of been opposed to Mesquera. The civil authorities fied to the frontline of Ecnador, leaving a large sum of money and a quantity of clothing behind. This news last od er tirrogation. In Ecuador an en Generals Flores and Franco, in which the latter had been routed and had a narrow escape from being killed. It is probable that Flores' triumph is com

President Cavilla, of Peru, had quite recovered from his wound. A quarrel beoccur almost any day. In his message he speaks of the United States claim as a " simple question," and manifestly unjust, which, however, he expect ed would be amicably adjusted. The invasion of Bolivia is still spoken of. General Beizu, it is said, intends entering that country with only a few men, hoping or believing that the Bolivians would flock The news from Chile is still the story of peace

and prospersiy, in contrast to her sisters. Commerce is increasing and education is well attended to. A document gotten up by some ecclusiastics, with the view of collecting a Papal fond, had given offence to the Sardinlan Minister, who had sent a protest to the government, and the clergymen were called on to explain and applogue. There is nothing new from Central America, and

Bitle tidings of Walker. Our correspondents mosk of a good deal of alarm being felt to Nicaragus and Costa Rica. A suirited address had be a issued by the President of Nicaragua calling on all patriots to defend the country an almst the favoders From Son Falvador we learn that the foreign

sineng foreign concluents, all of whom, through their Const. and protested against its suferce. ment. On a cont of the drought it was thought the indice a would be small. A Buscha built t forty prescripters, thought to be recruit for to ther had arrived at La Union.

A letter - a recorrespondent at Kingston, Jupuncheons rate, 5,000,000 pounds coffee, 4,500,000 | then, and in them we may see reflected in the wood, hency, cetten, &c. The weather has been extremely favorable, and the health of the falled was never better.

The republic of Hayli, through its Lagislature has concluded a concordat with the court of Rome. It is interesting from the fact that Hayti has not here for a great length of time in stylet communion which the 6 eroor persisted in rejecting. The mat | Wendell Phillips and John Brown are right in

In the nows received by the Cabawha from Hawater, published in yesterday's Henane, is a remor that the slave bark Wildfire had been stolen from her anchorage at Kay West, but that she had been recaptured by a party of weachers and brough back to port. As the Wildline is now, and for some time past has been lying at a Brooklyn dock we presume that the truent slaver at Key Wast is not the Wildfire, but probably one of the other prices recently captured and taken into Key Wort.

Opening services were held yesterday in a numbor of our city churches. Reports of the exercises at St. George's church, the Church of the Poritans, Church of the Messiah, Christ church, Church of the Mediator, the South Buntist church, and Plemonth church. Brookiya, will be found in our paper this morning.

Curing this week, is the presentation of a regimen-

and culer to the National Guard. Seventh regiment, by the Cerporation and citizens of Washington. The regiment on that occasion will parade in full force, and the coremonies will be of the most recherché character. The Washington presentation committee are expected in this city on Tuesday, and consists of tion. James G. Berritt, Mayor of Washington: William T. Dore, President of the Board of Aldermen; Grafton Powell, Presion of the Common Council; Aldermen William H. Ward, Chairman of the Common Counell; Robert Ould (orator of the day), United States District Attorney; Peter Force, Major General district militia; Wm. B. Todd, Esq., retired merchant; B. L. Jackson, Esq., merchant; John F. rames and Joseph H. Bradley, lawyers; Jonah D. Hoover, ex-United States Marshal; Marshall Brown, proprietor Brown's Hetel; Dr. M. H. Gunnelli, harles W. Boteler, Jr., merchant; Thomas P. Morgan, Esq., City Registrar; Charles S. Jones, sq., James F. Halliday, Collector of Taxes: Richard W. Carter, Edward Hall, John Savage, editor of the States: James S. Holland and John F. Coyle, of the Intelligencer.
The same of cotton on Saturday were confined to 400 a

500 bales, closing without change in prices; the stock taken to day in this port, though not completely ascer tained, yet shows that it will not vary much from 55,000 bales. Flour, under the news, opened active and higher, and at a dreided advance, but closed tamely at an advance varying from 5c to 15c per barrel. Wheat was tolerably active, but, owing to the advance in freights and to a limited range of assortments, the market closed without animation; the stock affoat on the causis is said to embrace 1 361 840 bushels. Corn was less active, while sales of Western mixed were made at 65c, a 68c, and rellow Western at 70c.; the quantity affoat on the causis s estimates at 1 Lit 124 bushels. Pork was steady and in good request, with sales of new mess at \$19.75, and of new prime at \$14 12% a \$14 25. Sugara were quiet, but stouty with sales of about 250 a 400 hbrts and 500 boxes, and 2 hlids, mesado, at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet and inective. Freights took another jump, and large lots of wheat were engaged for Liverpool, open ing at 1236d a 12d, and closed at 14d, both dn buland bags. A part of the engagements were for future deor two chead, asked 15d in ship's bags. Flour was also freely tuken at Ss. 6d. a Ss. 91, and to London at Dr. 1016d A full vessel was taken up for London, to load with wheat at 14d , in bags, and flour at 3s 10%d. A reser was also taken up for Liverpool, to load with wheat, at 12 kd., in bage, and with 1,000 bbis flour at

The Consequences of Lincoin's Election-Something for Northern Men to Think of.

Dispassionate men are everywhere beginning to ask themselves what will be the conse quences of the election of Lincoln, and it is ime that every man in this confederation who has the good of the country at heart should be prepared to answer this momentous question. The developments of the campaign are

bringing clearly to view the radical and revoludonary intentions of the black republican party. The spirit and tone of its campaign journals and documents leave no room to doubt the thorough abolitionism of its principles and its condidates. Helper's handbook of treason. Lincoin's unmistakeable abolition speeches, and Sumner's rabidly fanatical harangue in the Senate, are the staple expositions of the black republican creed, for the circula tion of which every possible effort is made. Horace Greeiey, whose position as a journalist makes him one of the master spirits of his party. and enabled him to overthrow Seward, its originator and leader, tells the world that he means "to labor for its eradication (the in stitution of domestic servitude) from our own, and all other countries, as long as I live." Win. H. Seward, finding himself set uside for a less prominent leader in his party, proclaims that Lecoln is just as radical an abolitionist as bimself, if not more so; that he is enlisted for life or death in the "irrepressible conflict," and that both belong to "the Massachusetts Pusto, which, though in the State of Canca, had school" in politics. The black republican party of that State, fearing that the intense, analical and destructive abolision character of "the Massachusetts school" would not be sufficiently evident from the speeches and acts of its Senators elect-Wilson and Sumner-has placed in nomination for the gubernatorial chair Andrews the friend and intimate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the open and declared sympathizer with and defender of John Brown, and the unblushing endorser of their constant reiteration, that they hold the compact of confederation to be "a compact These are the indelible marks which, in only

sixty days of canvass, with a prospect of sucess before them, the black republican leaders have placed upon their followers. Let no man hug to his beart the conviction that he can co-operate with them for a while, ad then either control the felly that guides their action, or escape from the misery and rule it will bring if they attain control of the powers of the tederal government. It will then be too late to advise them, and utterly fruitless to abandon their support. Once in power, they will care neither for moderate advisers nor moderate supporters. Conservative republicans will be cast aside everywhere as broken and meless tools-as they have been in Massa chusetts-and only black republican abolition. is a of the school of Garrison. Phillips and Joan Erown, believing that a repetition in the South ern States of the bloody inneacres witnessed in St. Domingo would be doing God service. will be entitled to place in the civil service, the indiciary, the army and the navy of the coun try. Concede, for arguments' sake, that for polia recess they will not deem it fit to haugu rate the bloody and mighty issue at once, what will be the course they will pursue? Here wa have the admitted facts of their intended acmirror of truth the consequences of Abraham

Lincoln's election as President. The first step will be the appointment to every post of executive or administrative power which the gift of the President of men who believe that slavery is an evil and a sing that it is their moral and social, as well as no litical duty, to make war upon it in every way; that "this Union cannot stand half slave and half free," and that William Lloyd Garrison, ter less at laugh been arranged to the satisfaction | the theories they have proclaimed and the poley they have advocated. With men holding these views as judges and officers of the federal courts, as postmusters and collectors of eutoms, as district attenneys and marshals of the United States, there will commence an agitatio of the slavery question such as the world has never witnessed. Federal officers may refrain from immediate participation in criminal acts, but the abductors of slaves, the fomentors of servile incendiarism, and the coming John Browns, will pursue their falquitous labors, in the full confidence that, if arrested and brought to trial, it will be by marshals, prosecuting attor neys, juries and judges that eyespathize with them, and who believe that the cause in which they are engaged is the cause of rightengates:

> The effect of this fact alone upon the spirit of anatic abolitionism in the country will produce in every leading city in Europe.

t e most disastrons results. Give the crimical | The Winding Up or the Watering Place but the confidence that men of his stamp will CARNIVAL FAMILIONABLE AMUSEMENTS IN THE eit as judges over him, il arrested, and crime will at once become the andacious ruler of so ciety. So will it be with the "irrepressible conflict." The underground railroad will be brought to the light of day, the stealing of slaves will become a trade of which thousands will be openly vain, beroism in the act will be worshipped, and not alone Virginia, but every Southern State, will have to record its John Brown raids, and the abolition promptings to incendiariem now seen in Texas will be wit nessed in every slave State from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. In such a state of things there will be no reed to use the army and navy of the United States to suppress or engageish slavery, it will only be necessary to defeat ! employment to suppress faction and incendarism. In such a state of things parties will be driven to the highest pitch of excitement, actof fury will be perpetrated on all sides, and day by day the whole country will recede farther and farther from the rule of reason.

With the inauguration of such a state bings, we would ask the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, what would be the value of the Southern notes you hold! If the reply would not bankrupt you, it would cause you to cut off all your Southern trade to avoid bankruptcy. In such a state of things, we would ask the manufacturers of Pennsylvapla, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, what would be the value to you of the note of a merchant in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, if the Southern trade were bankrupt? You would not sell a single package of goods on Southern credit, and would have to diminish production, or overstock other avenues to consumption. And, in this case, we would ask the capitalist, the farmer the mechanic and the laborer of those States. what will become of your rents, your markets and your wages, if the manufacturers have to diminish production? They must and would decline, and all the combinations of intellect, farmers' unions and trade protections in the world could not sustain prices and wages, even if they could prevent universal bankraptcy. Our whole industrial and commercial fabric is built on the broad basis of credit, and the nbres, veins and arteries of this are so intertwined and connected through the whole body politic that a vital blow at the credit system in one section will bring the whole edifice crumbling to the ground. That blow will be struck at Southern credit by the election of Lincoln, and the installation of "the Massachusetts school" of abolitionists in our national administration.

THE JOHN BROWN FUND IN HATTI-LAMAR-TIME'S HOPES .- By the last arrival from Hayti we learn that the army of that black republic subscribed to the John Brown fund the enormous sum of ten plasters and one hundred and eightytour dollars in Hayti currency, the dollar being qual to about six cents of our currency. The sum subscribed, therefore, amounts to about twenty-one dollars and a half of United States currency, and this Adjutant General Riche announces in an official letter to Monsleur Detorme, adding a list of the subscribers and the amounts respectively attached to their names. from which we have the curious information that the General of Division subscribed ten plasters (Spanish dollars), the Adjutant General himself subscribed the mighty sum of three cottars, and a Colonel and a Commandant Quartermaster each fifty cents. Such are the sympathies of the soldiers of Havti with a war of freedom to emancipate their African brethren in the United States.

Heretofore it was proclaimed, with sh of trumpets, that coffee to the value of thirty thousand dollars was contributed in Hayti to the John Brown fund; but it was in Haytien paper, chiefly valuable as materials for manufacturing, with old rags, into paper for newspapers; and when this great contribution was reduced to our currency, it dwindled down to \$1.875, to which let us add \$21.50, the subscription of the army, and we will have \$1,896 50-the sum total of the subscription of the Haytien republic, which was so tremendously agitated on the receipt of the news of the John Brown raid, and which paid his memory such extraordinary funeral honors when he became a martyr to black freedom.

Lamartine said, in reference to the subscription to his book to enable him to pay his debts. that he had at last found a soul in Hayti which he could not find in Europe. If the foregoing statistics of liberality to the widow and orphans of the white martyr who died for the blacks of the United States be a measure of the soul of Hayti, what must a white poet in debt, who has not yet died for anybody, expect from it? and what must be the size of the soul of Europe, which Lamartine declares to be smaller than that of Havely Verily, it is no wonder Lamartine is deeply in debt when his unaucial calcula tions display such poetry. There can be no comment on negro freedom more fustructive than the Hawley subscription to the John Brown fund and the present miserable condition of tols fine island, formerly so productive and so useful to the world, but now of go more value to mankind than if it were sunk

beneath the ocean. PROJECTED FUSION IS MA SACHUSETTS .- We perceive that there is some talk of a fusion beween the Bell and Douglas men in Massachu setts; and if such a combination can be effected so as to defeat Lincoln in that State, and reject Andrew, the type of rabid abolitionism, it will to more to restore confidence throughout the cuntry than anything which could happen; for Massachusetts occupies the san sposition to the North that South Carolina does to the Souththey are both the representatives of extreme plalohs. It would be curious, and gratifying t the same time, to see Lincoln beaten by a uniority in the vote of this abolition State; but we are afraid that a fusion cannot be so easily sceemplished in "the school of Massachusetts," which has given so many leaders to the ranks of abelition politics.

THE PRINT AMERICAN CITY RATEROAD IN ENGann - We have received a card of invitation to attend the celebration of the opening of the first street ratiway in Europe, at Birkenhead. which was to take place on Thursday last, Aucust 30. This is essentially a Yankee enterprise, and conducted by a Yankee-Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston. The system of travel by horse rallroads, which has proved such a convenience here, is thus fairly inaugurated on the other side of the Atlantic, and will no doubt soon prove such a necessity that it will be adopted

Mannerens - The summer carnival is over. The fashionable world, with its camp followers and hangers on, has begun to retreat from the watering places and tall back upon the metropolis woich is crowded with strangers, all the hotels being overrun with guests. The sesson has been a grand one for the hotel keepers and various industrious persons who live at the watering places, by contributing to the entersimment of that very interesting class of the community described as people with more money that brains. Summer resorts have their mutations as well as other things. A few years Newport was the "fast" place, and much ffected by rapid persons of both sexes. Elegant wickedness concentrated in the sober old town, and the ancient inhabitants were so much seandalized that they inadvertently charged double price for everything. Latterly, however, Newport has become, in consequence of the conservative influence of the "cottage society," quite slow and amazingly aristocratic. The expiring season at Newport was a very good one, in a pestitiary point of view. Many of the hacitues did not appear, but their places were filled by strangers, chiefly from the South. The profits of the Ocean House people are stated at twenty thousand dollars, and the other hotels may have made half as much more among them. A great many expensive pri vate entertainments have been given, and caring last week, as a grand finale, a gentleman inported a force of cooks and watters from Delmonico's, and gave the most tuxurious

spread of the season.
The spas have had the pull over all the seaside places this year, although it is said that the Cape May publicans will clear a matter of fitty or sixty thousand dollars altogether. This is a bagatelle, though, to Saratoga, and quite behind the profits at the White Sulphur. Saratoga has been overrun, and at the height of the season the crowd numbered over twenty thousand persons. All the hotel keepers have made small fortunes, and at least haif a million of dollars must have been left there during the season. Sharon, once the paradise of dull peo ple, and particularly affected by that extensive New England family known as the Starching tons, has become very frisky during the last year or two, and the young ladies who never get tired of dancing, and who firt without ceas ing, declare that the Shaker village is almost as fast as Saratoga. If Sharon perseveres, Saratoga will be nowhere eventually. What the Shakers think of this conduct on the part of the world's people is beyond our ken. Dreadfully outraged, bowever, they must be.

All the smaller summer resorts have done very well, and the Canadians are now reaping their harvest, which came late this year on account of the Prince's visit. The sums expended by our people in pleasure travel amount to something enormous; the aggregate for the two months-July and August-cannot be less than two millions of dollars, and will probably go over that sum. Much of this money is absolutely thrown away by people who make it easily and spend it freely. The chief thing to be regretted is, that the "accommodations" for the travelling public are not worth one half the money charged for them. However, the season is over, and there is an old proverb about spilled milk which will apply to expended money. The gay world has come back to the metropolis, where 'a good dinger is not a matter of impossibility, and where the publicans are not such unconscionable sinners as their confreres in the rural districts. Everything indicates a brisktall season. The weather is delightful, and the city is in its best autumn attire. Rumor says that some little love affairs at the waterin places will eventuate in a number of diamond weddings -a valuable item for the ladies. The politicians are all working like beavers. Daring this month the city will be visited by thousands of travellers on mixed missions of business and pleasure. That will make all kinds of trade lively. The Central Park and all the drives about the city will be thronged with elegant equipages. The Opera, which opens to-night with a company in which are consolidated all the best artists in the country, including four prime donne-Patti, Cortesi, Fabbr. and Colson -will be the fashionable amusement of course, and has a more brilliant prospect than ever before. The Broadway theatres will ail be opened in the course of the month. The two leading artists on the American stage, Mis-Cushman and Mr. Forrest, will return to the petropolitan boards after a lengthened compé. So much for September. In October we shall have a grand rush of provincial star gazers to see the Prince of Wales. So, from this time till the let of November fashion will hold high carnival in New York, which is, next to Paris. the gavest city in the world.

SOUTHERN MEN IN NEW YORK.-There is very large number of Southern men here at present, who must feel greatly gratified by the signs of returning reason which they witness in the North, and particularly in this State. They see that with the majority of the people love of the Union and devotion to the country are stronger than sectionalism or local prejudice, and that the anti-slavery sentiment which if carried to the accomplishment of its pur poses, would break up the confederacy, is cherished only by a fanatical minority, led on by selfish demagognes. They see that the solid men of the North are in unison with the conservative man of the South, and that both will be too arong for faction and treason and revolution, no matter on which side of Mason and Dixon's line they may rear their heads Southern sojourners in New York naturally look forward with ordest expectation to the Union meeting which is to take place here to respond to the conservative sentiment which has been elicited in all the elections of the South. Let the conservatives of this city and tate make such a demonstration as will not disappoint their hopes, but encourage them co their return to the South to stand by the Union

OUR PRODUCE THIS SHARON .- The effects of our bountiful harvests are beginning to be felt stready in the Immense transportation of grain from the West. There are at present affoat on the canals not less than a million and a quarter bushels of wheat, and over a million bushels of corp. Of this, a large amount, of course, will go to Europe, where bad crops and a prospective bouleversement will create a large demand for American brendstuffs. The transportation of produce from the West this year will un doubtedly be unaximpled, and in consequence the railroad cutsal and suipping interests will be largely benedited.

CHRATING THE PUBLIC IN WEIGHTS AND MEAsures .- There is no security for the people against the frauds committed against them in the sale of articles by weight and measure. They are entirely at the mercy of the seller, and have no means of ascertaining whether they are cheated or not. For example, in the case of coal, about which there is universal complaint, the purchaser cannot find out whether he has received proper weight or not. That there is extensive fraud in this article there cannot exist a doubt. The dealers often sell it estensibly as cheap as they buy it. Of course they must cheat in the weight. The cheating is their entire profit. This is unjust to the fair dealer, who gives honest weight and charges a reasonable price, which the public think too high, and avoid bim, while they actually pay more at a nominally lower price. Our Legislature are always too busy at their schemes of plander and rescality to devise measures for the protection of the people in weights and measures. otherwise they could do something in a matter of such universal importance. In European cities there is ample precaution taken against such fraudulent practices. Public scales ought to be established in every district with sworn weighmasters appointed, and a penalty to be inflicted on all dealers not sending their carts of coal to be weighed at these public scales, for which a small sum could be charged. which would make the office of public weigher self sustaining: a certificate of the weigher in each case to be given to the purchaser. Some such arrangement as this is necessary for the protection of the people. This, with numerous other reforms, might be accomplished if the voters would take a little more trouble. In seeing that only the right kind of men were sent to the Legislature. But as long as such corrupt rascals as polluted the Capitol with their presence during the last Legislature shall shave the control of the legislation of the State, no good, but every evil, may be expected from their proceedings.

WITHDRAWAL OF SAM HOUSTON .- Sam Houston, in a very sensible and withal patriotic letter, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Perceiving that none of the men in opposition to Lincoln can be elected as long as they all remain in the field, and recognizing the defeat of Lincoln as an event of paramount consequence in the coming election old Sam retires from the contest. It would be well if the other two candidates, Breckinridge and Douglas, would follow his example, and with draw in favor of Bell or some other person, who, by uniting the conservative elements of ail parties might be enabled to meet the issue with a certainty of success.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Our Special Washington Despatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1860.

MOTEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. Cenator Douglas will speak in New York on Wednesday 12th of September. He will then go West, and speak a Cleveland on the 221, at Columbus on the 24th, at Cin cinnati on the 26th, and at Indianapolis on the 28th.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Late Indian outrages west of the Rocky Mountains are elleved to have been instigated by apostate or disaffected Mormone, who sought revenge. There are many of them who make excursions among the tribes, and in disguise, accompany them to their maranding tours, and act a informers and lenders. SHREON ON ITALIAN APPAIRS.

Father Maguire, of St. Aloyales' church, preached a most elegaent sermen this meroing on Italian affairs, it which he was very sovere on Garibald; and Queen Victo ria, and exhorted all good Christians to contribute of their means and prayers to the assistance of the Pope. Father M. officiates at Mrs. Dooglas' church.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Arrival of President Buchanun-The Lease of the White House-Shall there be a Union Against Lincoln? - The Democratic Whisper-Snappers Slighting Bushanan-

Talk in the Ante-Rooms, do. The President arrived very quietly yesterday by the latest evening train, and was met at the depot by the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and his Private Secretary. There was no demonstration beyond those respect ful salutations and that decorous interest which are no turally elicited by the appearance of the chief magistrate among his fellow citizens; but these spoke beyond hus

the days at the executive mannior, his room was thronged from one o'clock till three, by ladies and gentiemen from different parse of the Union. Conversation was free and innestrained, and if one might industriant the executive of the crowd the propriety and tecessity of a heavy union among all conservative has, in order to remote the election of Lancola as impossibility, are sentiments despits sented and winder preventions. mon, in order to render the election of Lancola as impos-sibility, are sentiments deeply souted and widely preva-lent among the American people.

There is another assistances not less general. It is, that great is justice as done to President Buchanon himself by the preference of the control of the control of the preference of the control of the c

great is justice is done to President Buchanon himself by the porticular course of procedure adopted and only by the Dongastics, but by some Breakin light men to the carries. There are men who have been suddenly freed with a newborn result for the democratic came, who systematically ignore the President, to whom the democratic party is more deeply intebted than to any other living man for whatever vitality it postered. Mr. Buchanan above has kept together what remains of the once powerful democratic party. Bytes of the once of the administration, where is democraty in any state, North, South, East or West I is not monatrous, then that a set of whipper came or a post of the democratic party. Bytes when to be a democratic required some service, should now, in the pursual of their little low service, should now, in the pursual of their little low service, should now, in the pursual of their little low service, should now, in the pursual of their little low service, should now, in the pursual of their little low service, there is no the present of ignore the live service, and every man who is approached to be presentally, or by efficial relations, near Furtherm but so presujectly set himself against the ow-re-election to effice. Amin's our present speciations i agard to the 4th of Liarda, 1881, who would not be re-joired if, by come change is events, just such a man a James Bochanan would be mangurated?

at New Orleans.

ording to the august collion statement of the prime morehit, the expect from New Orleans for the ga amount to 5,214,000 bales, the value or which is only astrotologic. The recepts for the year foot up 1.250 balan, the value of which is put down at \$350,000 too The average price for middling for the year has been 10% to h 11c. Street on September 1, 25,000 byles.

Naval Intelligence. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1850.

The steam origin Powhstan, for Vera Coun, passes Care Island this afternoon.

Merkers, Nrs Chr. 200 Sept 1 100 Cetten steady: exten to day 1,000 below at 1600 107: for reindring. Four sewest with an accounting to decay at 25 60. Wheat shreed with an accounting to decay at 25 60. Wheat shreed with an accounting to decay at 31 64 a 41 70. Town point, news at 222 Cotton—Second port, 5.0.5 have.

Cathon—Second to text, 5.0.5 have.

Cathon—Recognize of the week, 100 bales, agreed 5 towers, 400 bales, receipts of the week, 400 bales, agreed 5 bales are year, price or many from 105 pc. a 126 for mineral control of the control of

Cetten—Receipts of the monte, 2,600 balos, again 53,1500 balos the same time bast year; amoun receipt 58,500 balos, agains 175,770 balos last year; about port, 2,800 balos.

688,500 bales. Squaret 676,770 bales has year; stock in port, 8,800 bales.

Concentral, 8,811 1,1850.

Flour unsettied and excited: superfine would bring 26 a 25 10, but holders demand an attrance. Worsely, 200 Eight excitance on New York at 15 per cost pression. Structure, Sent 1, 1800.

Flour firm with a good demand; sales 1,500 bbles at 44, 874 a 18 for extra State; 20 a 35 20 for extra indicate and Wisconsin, 20 30 a 31 50 for extra Indiana and Onto, 35 623, a 36 20 or double extract. Wheat pressly and to product demand; sales 200 ballous red and amber attace at 11 to 21 200 ballous red and amber attace at 12 18 a 21 20 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 at 200 complete form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 for extra form and 6,200 ballous at 52 50 form and 6,200 ballous at

55c on flour, 15½c on wheat 14½c on corn, to New York. Lake imports since opening to september 1:—530, 251 bbls. flour, 43,009 929 bushels wheat. 8,540,519 bushels corn, 708 941 bushels cars, 8,565 bushels, bushels rye. 'anal exports the same time—77,601 bbls. flour, 3,558 379 bushels wheat, 6,406,615 bushels corn, 827,255 bushels cats, 6,849 bushels barley, 45,679 bushels rye.

Flour enchanged, at \$5 25 for \$xxra State, \$6 25 for \$a. verite double extra city braces. Wheat market opened with hese inquiry at the helders' views; askes 12,000 bushels not under the state of \$1.000 bushels white at \$1 25 \frac{1}{2},4000 bushels white at \$1 20 \frac{1}{2} \text{con bushels in \$0.000 bushels in \$1.000 bushels to a \$1 14, \$2 \text{con bushels do , medaning \$0.000 bushels to arrive on private terms, and \$1 0.000 bushels in \$0.1 Milwaukee club at \$1 20 \text{ for a divance \$2 \text{ sales \$10.000 bushels No. \$1 \text{ lines at 550.000 bushels not \$1 \text{ lines at 550.000 bushels have; can the to New York. Take imports—\$1,000 bushels wheat, \$1,500 bushels corn. \$7,700 bushels baries. chand exports—\$15 bushels corn. \$2 \text{ sales the four, \$100 000 bushels wheat, \$1,500 bushels corn. \$2 \text{ sales the four, \$100 000 bushels wheat, \$1,500 bushels corn. \$2,500 bushels corn. \$2,500 bushels corn. \$2,500 bushels corn. \$2,500 bushels wheat, \$3,791.467 bushels outs, \$2,500 bushels corn. \$2,500 bushels wheat, \$3,791.467 bushels corn. \$24,500 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels corn. \$24,500 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels corn. \$24,500 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels corn. \$24,500 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels corn. \$24,600 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels baries, \$4,455 bushels baries, \$4,555 bushels corn. \$24,600 bushels cots, \$47.758 bushels baries, \$4,555 bushels corn. \$24,600 bushels cots, \$2,500 bushels co

September Session of the Common Council Found of Aldermen, after a brief recess, will hold the first meeting of their September session this evening. There is nothing special to come immediately before them but there will be a considerable deal of routine business to be disposed of. The Aldermen have sanctioned the Japanese bill, and it has gone before the Councilmen for beir action. The Aldermen have also fixed upon the Park as a location for the law courts; but as this has been done by half a dozen previous Boards, it will be necessary for the present City Fathers to follow up this preliminary stop, and let the work be immediately commenced.

The Board of Councilmen commences this evening. Before the Board adjourned, a few weeks since, they trans acted nearly all the business, so that there are only a few routine papers on the calendar. As most of the members have been absent from the city, no active steps have been taken to furnish the bills for entertaining the Japanese, but the committee will meet early this month, and decide to the course they will pursue in reference to thu matter, which has elicited so much remark from the pub-

September Term of the Law Courts. Although all classes, isoluting those most important personages, the big and little members of the legal pro-

fession, are returning to the city, the business of the law courts will not be in full force until the jury trials are commenced in October. The courts for the next few weeks will be occupied with special term and chamber business, and though the argument on the injunction on the "grisiron railroad" scheme is set down for this morning, it will, in all probability, be postponed to a future day. The Supreme Court, Circuit, will be opened for jury

causes on the third Monday of September, but the Superi Court and Common Pleas will not have any trials by jury until the first Monday in October. The room, part first, of the Court of Common Pleas, in being altered back to the state in which it was in days of yore, and which will be decidedly for the better. The entrance will be from the top of the stairs under the vestibule, and the bench will be on the east side. The great Washington market controversy is not yet at

in end; it has to go before the general term of the Su preme Court, and, doubtless, ultimately for trial before The United States District Court will open to morrow

the first Tuesday in the month, but will adjourn for two weeks more. The United States Circuit will open on the Complaints are constantly made at the office of the

United States District Attorney of the vest quantities of spurious money that are bourly disseminated throughout the community, and it is strange that lazy gangs of plun derers, too deprared to work honestly, still perstat in their uplawful traffic when there are so many examples of offenders before them now suffering long periods of im prisonment in Sing Sing. We are informed that there are cars loads of spurious colo-gold dollars and silver, from dollar pieces to dimes-afleat in this city. Unfortunately the victims are generally small tradesmen and the labor ing classes; but there is one consolation: the jurers of the United States Courts saidom fall to convict counterfelters and the federal judges are justly severe upon the trans

We must again relterate our complaint of the want of accommodation for our State courts. Whilesour judges are declining in health from the impure atmosphere of miserable sourt rooms, the city au thorities are equandering unbeard of sums of money oc gaudy celebrations, which would almost suffice to arect a new building for the administration of civil and criminal justice. The "authorities," our local legislators, our Books, our Bradys, and our Starrs, willingly appropriate one hundred and five thousand dollars to amove Tomics never entertain the proposition to appropriate \$200 000 to build, in the Park, court accommodation for the criminal and litigious portion of our population. Come, get tlemen, pay up your old Japanese score, and let us for beaven's sake have decent court rooms to the city of New York.

The General Sessions opens this morning, Judge Russel presiding on the beach. Our reporter learned from the finals in the District Attorney's office that no very im portant cases would be tried during the present term, to ensequence of the accumulation of a large number of had cases. During the forepart of the months of July and august, the City Judge disposed of indictments against scrined parties held in prison, of which there were a large number, and having reduced the number of per coners in the Tembs, his attention will be devoted more articularly this counts to the bearing of ball cases-Thomseon Totten and others, who are indicted for al leared extensive hand forgeries will be tried, together with

Personal Intelligence. Governor Korgan, of this State, is on his way to Mich

tion Labyette S. Foster, United States Senator earner Concerdical, is seen to be married to a Washington

any had walked, now preacher at leavenworth, Kan-tes, is about to reliminable for the third time the ministry and about the profession of the law. He will remote to

Rev. Rensel Worth has not yet raised the El 000 necessary to reimmorse his bondsman is North Carolina.

Rev. Henry Martyn Bridgman, of Northampton, Mass, on harded from Section, on the 1st that, with his wife, in the bark Germbox, Cutt. Mayo, for South Africa. He is to just the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. a nong the Zitus.

Time, says a correspondent, seems to have had no often pain as transfers type, who is now extenty five pains of one. He make younger and more reduct than when concepting the White House. The trade which he hast year cell in the presenting of the facet wheat crup of the same River is now transferred to an infant, only two

a "mall scale in which as Restore Store acts war rigged to a product engineers or twenty Stobes bose has about the consequence and has there for some all the race. The flowers has but a bout after beau, in become first age was product that would beat bore, but that for without age was product that would beat bore, but that for without age was product and mounded to a product and the second way. The flower and the flower was a second contract and production of the fact than in Covernment of the man along the bounded of the fact than in Covernment and the action in the special energy of the fact that the former than the special energy of the fact that a bounded on the fact that the

In Coverney Tropped of Maryland, decide the characteristic published by a couple of there as arrows well outlied his form, that he is either a beinging or come or in in some The stilled have along and.

to trooccioth with the fermers, by representing that they were acting as an extend horse in New York and Mothreal, and were particularly agained to have velocity and their said work that are the fermers eave the profits usually charged by regular mechanics. They would not at the per each from New York cost, and take a negotiation to be at almost from New York cost, and take a negotiation to be at almost from New York cost, and take a negotiation to be at almost at the rail a ninety days, when the note would be presented for the nest they would take a precent to each parchase of two or three defains or called dreams and a table dotted in two. It this and similar ways made were effected to their cloth as a price per yard of the and a half to est deliant othis at a price per yard of the and a half to est deliant othis at a price per yard of the and a half to est deliant othis as a price per yard of the and a half to est deliant which turns out to be a sort of colour and wood instruct worth about a design and a quarter a yard. This band of worthese onlied upon moneyed then, were in the village, and after having cashed their price. If it message has menting tast for parts tuknown, leaving a box of dry goods in pleage for their bill at one of the holds, which, or being opened, was fall of emptimes.

ASSTRUCT ASSESSMENT NORMATION, -- Mason Salashing has been normalist for the Assembly by the remaining of